

Book Reviews

The Composition of Certain Patent and Proprietary Medicines. By John Phillips Street.

Although the war is distracting our attention from the patent medicine fraud for the time being, we may recommend the above book as a means of obtaining relaxation and diversion. Running through its pages we find a lot of old friends, such as Coke's Dandruff Cure, Hamlin's Wizard Oil and Bowden's Indian Balm. In spite of the times, I presume that human credulity still persists. War brides and old men left at home will resort to some of these infallible remedies as a source of consolation. It therefore behooves every doctor who is able to read the sign posts to get this little directory of "fakirs' delight." It will amuse, instruct and edify. S. P.

Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics for Nurses. By John Foote. Third edition, pp. 310. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1918.

This book contains tables of drugs, descriptions of the physical properties, physiological action, therapeutics and administration of the more important ones, together with many practical points of value to nurses. It contains chapters on the preparation of solutions and on dosage, tables of poisons and antidotes and other reference tables. It may be recommended as an excellent textbook. L. E.

A Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By A. R. Bliss, Jr., M. D., Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; formerly Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Alabama. Second edition, revised and reset, 194 pages with working tables. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Cloth, \$2.25 net.

A handy laboratory manual of qualitative chemical analysis and includes the well-known differential tables in a compact form. It may be recommended to students and as a laboratory manual. L. E.

Treatment of Cavernous and Plexiform Angiomata by the Injection of Boiling Water (Wyeth Method). By Francis Reder. Illustrated, 75 pp. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. 1918.

An interesting little monograph with many excellent plates, some of which are in color. The original article appeared in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics nearly three years ago. L. E.

Modern Operative Bone Surgery, with Special Reference to Treatment of Fractures. By Chas. Geo. Geiger. Philadelphia: Davis Company. 1918. Price \$3.00.

This book is devoted entirely to autoplasmic, living bone work; its application in various fractures, in tuberculosis of the spinal column and whenever bone transplantation may be serviceable to reconstruct skeletal deformities. The introductory chapters on the theory of growth and reformation of bone, include the latest research in the histology and histo-pathology of bone and are of intense interest to the student and the bone surgeon. The author criticizes and discourages the use of foreign non-absorbable material, such as metal plates and staples, in bone surgery, and advocates instead the bone transplant and bone graft. A detailed description of the Geiger's motor with attachments and accessories thereto and the exact technic in autogenous living bone transplantation in the manifold conditions mentioned by the author, make the book a very useful and timely addition to the literature of operative surgery. A. G.

The Medical Clinics of North America. Volume 1, No. 6. (The Southern number, May, 1918). Octavo of 224 pages, 35 illustrations. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company, 1918. Published bi-monthly. price per year, paper, \$10.00; cloth, \$14.00.

Contents.—J. B. McElroy: Nephropathies. G. S. Bel: Comparison of essential pneumonias from standpoint of clinical significance. Typhoid fever complicated with purulent cerebrospinal typhoid meningitis and no intestinal lesions. C. L. Minor: Artificial pneumothorax (Forlanini). J. S. McLester: Prevention of dissemination of disease. B. W. Fontane: Achondroplasia. Tuberculosis of the peritoneum. Syphilitic fever. C. C. Bass: Malaria. L. T. Royster: Care of premature infant. J. R. Snyder: Ten pellagrins in two families in same neighborhood. J. H. Gibbes: Hodgkin's disease. Reflex gastrospasm. W. H. Deaderick: Malaria. R. Wilson, Jr.: Gonococemia. J. E. Paullin: Myocardial infarct following coronary sclerosis. J. P. Munroe: Severe headaches.

Reclaiming the Maimed. Handbook of Physical Therapy. By R. Tait McKenzie. New York: Macmillan. 1918.

This little volume gives a brief but comprehensible description of physical measures used in the functional reconstruction of body deformities. This application of physical forces, such as electricity, water, light, heat, motion and curative work for the treatment of convalescent soldiers are excellently depicted by the author, who has gathered his experience in Great Britain and Canada while on inspection tours as a medical officer of the United States Army. Muscular reeducation and the measurement of muscle power are described in an excellent article which, by the way, has not had a previous publication. Much valuable information in this rather unfamiliar branch of therapy can be obtained from this chapter. Physical therapy as a science has grown so rapidly since its recognition as a very necessary adjunct in the treatment of war and industrial cripples, that this volume is highly to be recommended as a guide for medical men who deal with cases of injury whether sustained in the field of battle or industry. A. G.

Dental and Oral Radiography. Textbook for Students and Practitioners of Dentistry. By James D. McCoy, D. D. S.; pp. 179. Second edition. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 1918.

As stated by the author, this book is intended for the beginner in dental radiography. Of particular merit is the clear, lucid style and logical manner in which the basic facts of dental and oral radiography are presented. Although the book is quite elementary, it is comprehensive and covers the discovery of the Roentgen ray, electrophysics, machine types, tube types, technique and radiographic interpretation. The chapter on the technique of handling X-Ray machines and tubes seems to be adapted to the limitations of the old and almost obsolete type of "coil"; it is advisable for the beginner to disregard the procedure given in the book and rely upon the instructions given by the manufacturer of the particular machine used. The author states that a rather high tube (backing up about five or six inches in parallel spark gap) is desirable for dental work. This is contrary to the general practice of those specializing in dental radiography, the preference being for a tube backing up three and one-half or four inches. The book is evidently based upon many years' actual practical experience and is well worth the careful study of the dentist who is interested in this branch of roentgenology. C. O. T.